NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by man will be sitherisk of the sender None but bank bills current

Volume XXVIIINo. 217

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NURLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE DESE'S MOTTO WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway,-TRUE TO THE

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -Sections Pawilly-Laure

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- BERTHAM-MEN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- PETER BELL-JE NNY BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway.—Leving Tilbruats—Mand Cutang—Autonaton Whiter. &c., at all hours Maid of Mussere—Texting It On.—Afternoon and Evening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway, -ETHIOPIAN FORUM DANCES AC. -TARGET EXCURSION AND PANORAMA

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- THE COQUETER NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Friday, August 7, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomsc. General Mosby's guerillas captured eight sutlers' wagons while returning from the front yesterday, on this side of Fairfax Court House.

No later news from Charleston has been re-

our latest news from the Southwest is from Memphis on the 5th. Everything was then quiet on the river. Colonel Hatch reports that the rebel generals Forrest, Biffles and Wilson were retreating, with their forces entirely broken up and their men deserting in every direction. A scout who left Meriden on Saturday and Okolona on Sunday reports that General Joe Johnston's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of General Hardee. Most of the rebel force at the former place were ready to move at a moment's notice. Cars were then standing on a side track for the accommodation of the troops. General Johnston himself went to Mobile on the 27th, and is reported to have returned to Mississippi again, after a thorough examination of the defences and resources of Mobile Parties from Middle Tennessee represent the

condition of the people as horrible, in fact, in a state of ab-olute starvation. The despatch from Memphis states that among

the recent arrivals from Europe is Pierre Soule, who says he is not sanguine of mediation on the part of the Emperor of the French, on the ground of the popularity of the movement in Mexico.

The news from Southern sources is most dis couraging to the rebel cause. A telegraphic despatch from Richmond on the 28th says :- "In the fight at Manassas Gap (Wapping Heights) we lost two thousand three hundred killed and wounded, when we retired overpowered by superior numbers."

The Mobile Tribune of the 31st says editorially:-"Grant's conduct in paroling the Vicksburg prisoners is being investigated. We hope his head will be cut off, for he could not have struck a heavier blow to the confederacy. Pemberton's army is dispersed, and the Texas and Alabams troops which have crossed the Mississippi are lost heyand control. The whole mass of the remain der is precipitated upon Johnston's camp to eat his stores, discourage and decimate his ranks; and now they are ordered to report to the not do, as they hate him. We put it upon record that if Pemberton is assigned to the command of that army again it will be equivalent to its annihilation. Not a tithe of it will be gathered together again."

All the late Southern papers denounce the spirit of the people in crying out for peace and a return to the Union, and they make a desperate appeal to them to stand by the confederacy. Occa sionally a bitter article on the mismanagement of the war appears; but on the whole the tone of the rebel journals is despondent in the last degree.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The national day of thanksgiving, in commemo ration of the recent successes of the Union arms was observed yesterday by a general suspension of business and by services in the churches. We publish this morning reports of the discourses of Bishop Upfold, of Indiana; Rev. Dr. Cox, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Osgood, Dr. Osbon and Rev. A. C. Coxe. Services were also held in the Jewish avnagogues. The various public resorts in the suburbs and the excursions and picnics were well natronized.

A call for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday is awaiting the necessary number of signatures. It is understood that the principal business to be transacted is the passage of the \$2,500,000 appropriation for the equalization of the draft in this city. This will require a two thirds vote to override the veto of the Mayor.

Two hundred conscript substitutes reached thi city yesterday morning from New Haven, in the steam transport Jersey Blue. When the vesse arrived opposite Thirty-fourth street two of the conscripts jumped overboard and swam towards The commander of the guard ordered his men to fire on the fugitives, and one wa wounded in the arm and the other in the back. Both were picked up and taken ashore, when the man wounded in the arm managed to escape; but he other one was taken on board the Jersey Blue, ad subsequently sent ashore for medical treat-

idea of the causes for exemption from litary service may be gathered by the report of Examining Board in the Third district of Masusetts. Five hundred and thirty-three con ets were examined and divided off as follows. will be seen that the government received only the rty-nine men out of the whole number :-

hed substitutes.....he \$300 fee..... Physical disability. Over forty-five years of age.
Married and over thirty-five.
Under twenty.
Only sons of widsws.
Fathers of motherless children.
Only sons of aged parents.
Non-residents.

On the 4th and 5th days of July, 1862, the rebel Generals held a council at Richmond, and decided men the following programme of operations,

How they have accomplished their purposes the stervening time has shown:

First—The obstruction of the James river, to make it impossible for Gen. McCleffan to use it as a means of communication with the government, and for the transportation of reinforcements and army supplies.

my supplies.
and—The occupation of Williamsburg, York-Second—The occupation of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and the entire peninsula.

Therd—The recovery of the whole of the territory of Virginia, and the suppression of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fourth—The recovery of New Orleans, Memphis and the Mississippi river, and the expulsion of the federal troops from Tennessee and Kentucky.

Fifth—To make the Potomac and Ohio rivers their bases of operations and frontier lines, and transfer the seat of war from Virginia to Maryland.

Sirth-To hurl upon Washington from Richmor a column of two hundred thousand picked troops, and by the capture of that city effect the libera-tion of the city of Baltimore, and then invade the North from the three points above named.

A number of conventions and fairs will be held in this State during the month of September. Or the 2d the annual exhibition of the American Institute will commence at the Academy of Music, in this city. On the same day the Republican State Convention will be held in Syracuse. On the 8th an international wheat show, in which the Canadian farmers will participate, will commence at Rochester, and continue for three days. On that day also will be held in this city a national convention of manufacturers, for the purpose of adopting measures to protect the manufacturing interests from some alleged injurious features o the Internal Revenue law. On the 9th the Democratic State Convention will meet in Albany. On the 15th the Annual State Fair will comme Utica, and continue until the 18th.

The Emancipation Strte Convention of Missouri is called to 'meet at Jefferson City on the Istof September.

The Maine Democratic State Convention met at Portland yesterday and nominated Mr. Bion Brad-bury for Governor. Strong resolutions adverse to the policy of the federal administration were adopted with great unanimity.

The following members of Congress are to have been elected in Kentucky:—

Fifth District—Robert Mallory. Mr. Mallory was a
member of the last Congress, and acted with the war

emocrats.

Night Dutrict—Green Clay Smith. He defeated four ther candidates, among whom was John W. Menzies. other candidates, among whom was John W. Menzies, who was elected to the last Congress as a Union man, but wont over to the Vallandighamers.

Scienth District—Bruus J. Clay. This was the district in which John J. Critenden was the only candidate; but subsequent to his death three aspirants took the field. Mr. (1sy is an unconditional Union man, and favors the ad ninistration.

ad ninistration.

Fighth District.—William H. Randall, Union. Mr. Ninth District.**—William H. Wadsworth, Union. Mr. Vadsworth was in the last Congress, and voted mostly eith the war democrats.

Some of the rebel journals are arguing in favor of the annihilation of the whole canine race. They furnish statistics to show that there are a million of dogs in the confederacy, and that in the article of bread alone they consume annually over four million six hundred thousand dollars worth.

The quantity of salt inspected at the Onondaga salt springs in this State, from January 1 to August 1, was 2,883,304 bushels. During the same time last year the quantity was 3,477,423 bushels.

The War in Virginia-Significant Order

The following order of General Lee, w trust, has not escaped a serious consideration with a view to some corresponding action by our supreme military authorities at Washing

Hradquarters, Army Northern Virginta, July 20, 1863.

All officers and soldiers now absent from this army, wh ral calls upon all soldiers to rejoin their re-nents at once. To remain at home in this the regiments at once. To remain at home in this the hour of our country's need is unworthy the manhood of a Southern soldier. While you proudly beast that you belong to the Army of Northern Virginia, let it not be said that you deserted your comrades in a contest in which overything you hold dear is at stake. The commanding general appeals to the people of the States to send forth every man able to tear arms to aid the trave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foos, to strike a decisite blow for the safe your and strike and sength of the safe to the property of the safe to the property of the safe to the safe to the property of the safe to the safe the safe to the s beaten back our foes, to strike a decisine on the and sanctify of our homes, and the inde-

General R. E. LEE.

H. CHILTON, A. A. and I. G. Here we find, first, that all Lee's absented oldiers "not detached on special service are ordered to return immediately." Their "commanding general" calls upon them "to rejoin their respective regiments at once." It is thus apparent that in its retreat from the Upper Pomac Lee's army has been considerably deful shepherd, he seizes his first opportunity for hunting up his stragglers. But they must "return immediately." What is the meaning of this peremptory order? Lee is not in a position in which he is compelled to fight to extricate himself. On the contrary, having secured the inside track, and being within fifty miles or so of Richmond, he can fall back to its defences without the slightest difficulty if he desires to do so. But he has come to a stand, and it is manifest that he means to dispute the advance of General Meade beyond the Rappabannock at or near Gordonsville, or at Frede

ricksburg, as the occasion may require. This is doubtless the true explanation of this peremptery order from Gen. Lee to his stragglers to "return immediately." We say stragglers; for it can hardly be supposed that during his late retreat, with our victorious army close upon his beels, Lee could afford the time or the generosity to grant any con siderable number of furloughs to his soldiers. Besides, in this order he has nothing to say of furloughs. He calls for his absent oldiers, and, from the carnestness of his appeal he evidently has his misgivings that many of these absentees, dropped behind on the way will require some special looking after. But he further "appeals to the people of the (rebellions) States to send forth every man able to bear arms to aid the brave soldiers who have so often beaten back our foes, to strike a de gisive blow." &c. In other words, he calls for all the reinforcements from the rebel States which can be raised under the remorseless conscription of Davis, for the purpose of facing

about again and resuming the offensive against the army of Gen. Meade. If our War Office, therefore, is convinced that it is not just now the wisest policy to push after and bring General Lee to a decisive engagement, the only course of wisdom remaining is to establish, for the present, the army of General Meade in some strong defensive position, and proceed at once to increase it to an army of two hundred thousand fighting men. We have every reason to believe that the game of the rebel chiefs is now to concentrate all their strength and hazard everything upon one more desperate effort by the army of Lee. It is truly a desperate game; but it is the very best, if not only, game which Jeff. Davis now can play with even a possibility of success. In this view we would invite the special and earnest attention of the administration to this important order of General Lee. His army is the last remaining hope of the rebellion; and if the government is not prepared to meet it now the best thing it can do is to prepare against the concentration of all the odds and ends of all the rebel armies of the South in the rebel army of Illustrations of British Neutrality-The Anglo-Confederate Pirate Ships.

We publish to-day a report of a debate which took place in the English House of Commons on the 23d of July, on the subject of England's responsibility to the United States for having built, furnished, equipped, manned and sheitered the fleet of pirate vessels which, under the pretence of being rebel privateers, are practically depredating in the interests of Great Britain, by destroying American commerce. The attention of Parliament was called to the subject by Mr. Cobden, in presenting a memorial signed by thirty of the most respectable shipowners of Liverpool against this unfriendly course of the Ministry; and he reminded the House that every American vessel seized and burned by these corsairs was debited to the account of England, and that these claims would be pressed at some day, when the result would have to be either humiliation or war. In response, Mr. Laird, the member for

Birkenhead, who is largely interested in the pirate shipbuilding enterprise, made the assertion to the effect that Americans had been equally guilty of violating neutrali-ty, first by building ships-of-war for Russia during the Crimean war, and, secondly, by raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present rebellion. The same balderdash story of American emissaries having been sent to Ireland to procure recruits has already been refuted by English government officials themselves. There is not a particle of truth in it; and if Mr. Laird or any other man can substantiate the charge we will agree to withdraw all reclamations on the score of the Florida, Georgia, Virginia and Alabama. There could be no difficulty in proving the fact, if it were one, as Mr. Laird will recognize if he happens to recollect an incldent during the Crimean war, when the English authorities undertook to raise recruits in the United States, and had their Minister. Sir John Crampton, unceremoniously kicked out of the country for it. There is a precedent for him, according to which our polite Minister to London, Mr. Adams, may properly be sent back to the quiet and luxury of his rural home in Massachusetts, if he can only be shown to have encouraged or connived at such a breach of international courtesy.

Lord Palmerston also, in the course of very disingenuous, Jesuitical speech, repeated the statement that Americans had built ships of-war for Russia during the Crimean war. Now we happen to be well acquainted with all the facts, and we will ask Lord Palmerston to reconcile them, if he can, with England's going into the pirate business in partnership with s piratical Power. During the memorable siege of Sebastopol Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at this port, lodged information before our au thorities that a clipper ship belonging to Mr. Low had been, or was about to be, purchased, fitted up and sent off for the use of the Russian gov erament. With a faith and loyalty which we commend to imitation on the other side of the Atlantic, the vessel was immediately seized. But there was another case. One of our eminent shipbuilders had had an order from Russia, previously to the breaking out of hostilities, for the building of a man-of-war, the General Admiral. The contract was carried out and the vessel completed during the war. But not until after peace was restored was that ves-sel permitted to leave this port, and then she was sent to Cronstadt by way of England. Does Lord Palmerston find in these two instances of our neutrality in favor of England, and in the other instance of our neutrality in favor of Russia, anything to justify his government in allowing corsairs to be built, armed and manned in England for the purpose of preying upon American commerce! If he can find any analogy between the cases we beg him to make

it known at his earliest convenience. And, apropos of this subject, it may not be out of place here to refer to the triumphal reception recently given at Bermuda by her Maesty's civil and military officials and liege subrida. That vessel, which, according to the statement of her captain-Maffit-has destroyed some ten million dollars worth of American commerce, was permitted to enter the harbor of St. Georges, where she saluted the British flag, and received a salute in return. The Royal Gazette, from which we gather these facts, states, in addition, that the Florida was granted an extension of the regulation period of stay in order that she might obtain a supply of fuel, which was rather scarce just then, and remarks, in a refreshing style of naivete-"Indeed, this port is at present almost exclusively in possession of vessels connected with the South, the fleet of fine steamers, exclusive of the Florida. which now occupy it being all either regular blockade runners or preparing for that trade.

These are illustrations of the beauties of British neutrality. How does Mr. Laird like them as compared with the neutrality which we practised, not as between a friendly governnent and its revolted subjects, but as between two friendly Powers? We prohibited, on the one hand, the furnishing of war vessels to Russia, and, on the other, the enlistment of American recruits for England. That was true neatrality. What is the English specimen of it? Permitting all her great dockwards to drive an active business in the building, not simply of war vessels, but of privateers to prey ipon American commerce, permitting them to be armed and equipped by her subjects, to be officered and manned by her subjects, and to receive protection, shelter, aid and encouragement within her ports; employing most of per mercantile marine in attempts to violate the blockade, and permitting her West India slands to be once more, as they were in the past, the rendezvous of the pirates of the Spansh Main. According to Lord Palmerston's views, England can, by simply hoisting the Confederate flag over her pirate ships, make war upon our commerce while she is all the time professing neutrality. On the same principle we might, when she happens to be at war with China or Japan, fit out corsairs, with a sprinkling of Orientals on board, and proceed o commit devastations on British merchant ships in the name of the Tycoon or of the Brother of the Sun. That is the lesson which Lord Palmerston and his Ministry are teaching us. One thing he and his government may be convinced of, and that is that the people of the United States will not be quick to forget the precedents of international law and of national neutrality which England has made to prevail n our present difficulties, and when the time comes, as come it will, that those precedents can be made available against herself, she may expect to flud them brought forward, main-

United States.

The Watering Places During the Dog

E. Merriam, the famous philosopher of Brooklyn Heights, announces that we are now in the midst of the heated term. The feelings and the thermometers of the people during the past four or five days have made this information slightly superfluous. Old Sol has spoken very decidedly, and Sirius has flamed and raged as furiously as any one could possibly wish. But, late as it is, Mr. Merriam's intelligence in regard to the heated term is very welcome. It directs our minds, and may perhaps direct our bodies, to the watering places, where the breezes and the beverages are alike cool and refreshing, where the trees and plazzas give grateful shade, and where bathing and flirtation can be profitably combined. Ever since the recent riots the watering places have been fast filling up. The scorchng weather since the 1st of August has sent them many recruits. In a couple of weeks more the season will be at its height, and then everybody will be coming home to prepare for probably the liveliest winter New York has ever For various causes, which are, like

poor Greeley's crimes, too numerous to mention, the summer season has not been as successful as we expected this year. Even at this late date the watering places are not overcrowded. There are a great many people at Saratoga, especially at Union Hall, which is one of the best hotels in the place. The races and mineral waters during the day and dancing and dissipation at night are among the enjoy-ments of Saratoga. Niagara Falls is frequented by many admirers of its sublime scenery. Newport has its usual throngs, among which Brignoli, Muzio, Amodio and other operatic celebrities figure prominently. The Catskill, White and Green Mountains, with their pure Alpine air and splendid landscapes, are very popular resorts. The medicinal springs are patronized by valetudinarians, and especially by those afflicted with the itch. Cape May, the Neversink Highlands, Glen Cove and other less notable places are well attended. At Long Branch most of the hotels are full, and a colony of acto.s and another colony of politicians have settled there for the season. Just at present the politicians are holding a sort of seaside convention, and are discussing the various candidates for the offices to be filled by our November and December elections. We advise these politicians to consult wisely; for much depends upon their decision. Candidates are as plenty as blackberries, and must be as carefully picked. The results of the elections this fall are now somewhat doubtful; but if the right kind of men are put in nomination the right party is sure to succeed, and we should imagine that a watering place convention would be ant to select the winning candidates. We have not devoted the space and attention

we promised to the landlords of the summer hotels this year, because they have been obliged to contend with rather adverse fortunes, and perhaps require encouragement more than criticism. Now that there is a temporary lull in our military operations these landlords prosper; but if the Army of the Potomac shall again attack the enemy before long the watering place season will again be interrupted. The chances of the landlords are, therefore, precarious, and if their wines are bad and their viands only tolerable they are more to be pitied than blamed. Consequently, with our customary generosity, we have spared these poor fellows the flagellations they deserve, and have tempered justice mercy in a manner which have been most satisfactory to all concerned. It is doubtful, however, whether we shall continue this kindness if it be too greatly abused; and already we hear some complaints of illkept tables and inattentive waiters. The landlords must either make a reform in the ters or take the consequences, unless they can prove that the carelessness of their blackamoers is one of the many pernicious results of the emancipation proclamation. In that case we shall come back upon poor Greeley, and he him strictly accountable. He cannot escape us, as he escaped the mob, by hiding in the refrigerator of a restaurant until he had an opportunity to diguise himself and fly to Jersey City. We can penetrate all his disguises, per sonal as well as pelitical, and can as easily detect him in the recesses of a meat box as in the dark corners of the Tribune. The watering place botel keepers may thank this poor negro vorshipper for having almost spoiled their season, and us for saving them from ruin. In fact, this city, the State and the country are under obligations to poor Greeley and the HERALD in the same relative proportion. By and by we shall each receive our deserts; and according to present appearances, ours will be mmortality and poor Greeley's a halter.

The Game in Europe Blocked in Re-

gard to Our Rebellion.

The recent news from Europe shows that the game of England and France in American affairs is blocked. Both Powers were extremely desirous of recognizing the Davis government, so that the power and influence of the United States might be greatly lessened or completely broken. But each of the nations in question wished to profit exclusively by the operation, and therein lay the difficulty. England, acknowledged to be the first nation commercially since the commencement of our rebellion, would have rendered that position secure, could she have made an exclusive alliance with the confederacy. But the states men of England were well aware that both France and the North would oppose her in such a course, and so they hesitated

Napoleon, on his side, would like nothing bet ter than to recognize the South, if by so doing he could have exclusive commercial intercourse with the seceded States. But here he would find himself opposed by England, who could not allow France to obtain the control of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops of the South. Napoleon must be aware that, rather than see him become the ally of Davis, England would make common cause with the North, and then of course his race would soon be run. The mutual fears and jealousies of the pretended allies have so far operated against recognition, and the news of the victory of Gettysburg, followed by intellligence of the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, has preduced such an effect upon the public mind of England and France, that it would be now impossible for Napoleon or the statesmen in the British Cabinet to carry out their designs.

The intrigues of Messrs. Roebuck and Lind say in favor of a recognition of the Davis government had one result: they caused Napo-leon to make it apparent to the world that tained and enforced by the whole power of the would not be made a catepaw of, and that

until England saw fit to take the initiative in recognizing the South the affair would proba-bly rest as it was. The Emperor of the French is well aware that upon the Power which first moved in this matter would fall the anger and resentment of the people of the North, and he took care that it should not be fastened upon him. He was anxious enough to see the Union divided, and would no doubt follow the action of England were she to recognize the confederacy; but he would not allow such small politicians as Roebuck and Lindsay to fasten upon him the onus of the action. The twopenny diplomats were unthe impression that Napoleon not so farsighted in the matter, and hence they went to Fontainebleau, his Majesty, conversed with him upon the subject, and then came back to London and pompously announced that they were the bearers of messages from the Emperor Napoleon, who wished England to join him in an overt recognition of Davis. Napoleon was not to be caught this way. He caused official journal, the Moniteur, to state most positively that France was prepared to follow the example of England, but that he, Napoleon, did not urge England to act in the matter. If she saw fit to do so, well and good; but it was to be distinctly understood that she acted upon her own free will, and no at the instigation of France. Now Roebuck and Lindsay had said quite the reverse; and, after having thus received the 'lie direct from Napoleon, their own Minister of Foreign Affairs Earl Russell, most emphatically denied the assertions of the would-be movers in the recog

nition scheme. This affair has given rise in France to discussions in the journals upon the subject of the division of the Union, and we observe that the most prominent writers on the Parisian press begin to understand the consequences of a disunion of the States. They appreciate that England would be the only Power to benefit by such an event. They understand that the diminution of our strength is the increase of that of England; that while united we menace the power of Eugland on the seas, but with an ally in the South she would be more than ever enabled to usurp the commerce of the world, and at the same time increase her naval power. They seem to be aware that the only true counterbalance to the arrogant assumptions of Great Britain is the naval power of the United States; and hence the better informed writers on the French press advocate that Napoleon should in no rise meddle or interfere in our affairs. Those writers understand that in the South England would find a customer dealing with her, principally giving her exclusive commercial advantages, and they deprecate any action on the part of France that would assist in bringing about such a result. The fact is, they, like ourselves, are aware that England wishes to establish an equilibrium on this continent so that she may destroy all equilibrium in other parts of the world, as this would tend to the increase of her power. If such a thing is to result from the American rebellion France should at least have no hand in it. She has enough to do in building up her own influence, without stepping out of her way to render a like ser-

We are inclined to suppose that throughout France the opinions we have above referred to are general, and that Napoleon imself is aware that England, and not France, will benefit by the division of the Union. It is true that his Majesty is driven somewhat against his convictions by the necessities of his position; but we doubt whether he will ever bring upon himself the anger of the people of the North by overtly acting against them in favor of Davis. In Mexico Napoleon's position is such that he is no doubt tempted to make an exclusive alliance with the South; but such a course would bring upon him the intense jealousy of England; and, much as that Power fears Napoleon, he is aware that her incoalitions. But, above all, the news which we have recently published proves the confederacy is collapsing in the lic opinion of Europe, and it is not ly that he would provoke his own people by identifying himself any longer with a hopeless cause. The probabilities are that his Ma jesty will leave Davis to his fate, and prosecute his plans in Mexico under cover of the struggle between the rebels and the North, hoping, no doubt, that ere its termination he will have so strengthened his hold upon this continent that no attempt will be made to shake it off. Some day he will be rudely convinced of his mistake. We feel assured that England, however great her desire to recognize the South may be, will refrain from so doing now that she has learned of the forlorn condition of the rebels, who would show true wisdom were they to re-enter the Union, and, with their forces joined to ours, punish the scheming governments that have misled them with false promises.

Ravages of Southern Privateers-How the Government Can Check Them.

In consequence of the extraordinary success of rebel privateers on every part of the ocean, and the immense destruction of Northern commerce which they have accomplished in spite of our naval power, a large number of American vessels have been compelled to change their registers and sail under the protecting segis of the British flag. This was bad enough in all conscience, and of the greatest humilia tion to us as a leading maritime and commercial nation. But by our naval correspon from Brazil, published in another part of to day's paper, it will be seen that we felt the worst of our sorrows yet. Owing to the ravages committed by the Georgia, Florida and Alabama along the Brazilian coast-outrages which Mr. Secretary Welles, with the whole United States Navy at his command, has not been able to prevent-American merchant vessels in the ports of Brazil are now compelled to register themselves under the Brazilian flag. or else sail at hazard to be burned or sunk by pirates. Anything more bumiliating or dis graceful to a nation like ours, and more destructive to the interests of our commerce and free navigation, we can scarcely conceive. What is the use of our splendid navy, we should like to know, if three or four pirates are to be allowed to roam the seas forever without let or If our slow-coach Secretary of the Navy will

allow us to suggest a means by which these rebel pirates may be summarily dispos we will readily do so. The difficulty is that no sensible and practical suggestion is ever acted upon by the Navy Department. As our ships of-war are so much engaged in blockading

Southern coast and in active warfare for sul duing the rebellion, why not commission limited number of steam privateersmen to scou the seas and capture these ubiquitous pirates o the South? Where are the Baltic, Atlanti and half a dozen other fast steamers Nothing is easier of accomplishment, if ou naval authorities will only wake up an look at the matter fairly in the face. means of sweeping every pirate from the sea are within our reach. Folly and imbecility alone prevent us from turning them to practi

But, fiat justitia, ruat cælum: a meeting o the Chamber of Commerce has just been held fo the consideration of the very question which we are now reviewing; and we are glad to be ab! to do justice to Mr. Welles, even though it b at the eleventh hour, for the action he has see: proper to take in this matter. The vene rable Secretary informs the Board tha at last, after two years reflection, h has put proper steamers on the track the rebel privateers. These steamers-fast sailing ones, we hope—have been sent of after deliberate and mature consideration for it will be remembered that long ago the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Boston estimated the loss of property through th ravages of privateers at eleven millions of dol lars. Mr. Welles knew this; but he did no think it worth his while to send any specially fast steamers after the pirates. For months pas the press has been publishing long lists o losses by the destruction of merchant ships a sea. Still Mr. Welles was calm and unruffled Now we have a letter from the netorious Maffi himself, showing that he alone, with his shipthe Florida-has destroyed nearly ten million worth of property. The Boston Chambe must, therefore, be slightly out in their calcu lation. But justice to Mr. Welles: he has a last put vessels on the track of the privateers It is to be hoped that the Secretary of th

Navy, if he is really aroused to the dangers o Northern commerce, will not relax his effort until every rebel corsair is swent from the deer The President of the United States should als look to this matter. Gradually, but surely, the ocean is swarming with formidable piratica vessels. Will we stand by and allow their number to increase, or will we let loose th Northern dogs of war that will clear th seas of privateers and pirates and kee them clear? Unless we are prepared t lose another thirty millions of dollars-th actual loss we have suffered from the devasta tions of privateers and the loss of our commerc and reputation-our people must insist that the government, and the Navy Department especi, ally, shall do its duty.

Prayer and Praise Versus Sackeloth and

Relew we collete two documents which de clare very distinctly, and by authority, how th people of the North and South respectively fee at the present time in relation to the war:-

THANKSGIVER PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CHITED STATES.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an additioned people, and to voudinate to the Army and the Navy of the United States vict ries on land and the Navy of the United States vict ries on land and to the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish roses on the grounds for any master united to the content of things—to unit in prayer and humble subtantially and the land, and to be seen son the grounds for any master united the country. on the sea so signal and so effective as to furnish rea-son ble grounds for aug-mented couldence that the ation preser

and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicinitizes of

the Divine will, back to the perfect onjoyment of union and fraiernal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto est my hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed. Itone at the city of Washington, this the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighthundred and sitty-three, of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ARRAHAM LINCOLN.

Here are the contrasted attitudes of the two ections of the country: one with its hands aplifted and its face turned toward Heaven in the full expression of thanks for victory, and with a simple and earnest invocation that anger may be subdued, and that wisdom may guide the counsels of the government-a very good and very necessary prayer. On the other hand we have rebellion in the dust. Sometimes, since the war began, triumph has been claimed for our arms where it was not any too positive, and we have come as near as possible to a national return of thanks on both sides for the same victory. But events have spoken plainer of late, and nobody misunderstands Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson except the London Times. That immense blunderer sees in all these but "a gleam of victory" for the North: while Lee, in a general order, honestly tells his men that they have been beaten; while his fagged opt men, on their weary way South-ward, tell at every hut that they were completely "whipped out;" and while now, more istinctly than all, the President of the socalled confederacy talks to the Southern people about their reverses and defeats, and recommends them to get on their knees. He, the great repudiator of every human obligation, be-comes ostentatious in his acknowledgment of a divine one, and, laving caused infinitely more misery than any other man now alive, he prem